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IDENTIFIERS *International Evaluation Educational Achievement

ABSTRACT

In 1965 the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement (IEA) inaugurated a cross-national survey of achievement in six subjects: Science, Reading Comprehension, Literature, English as a Foreign Language, French as a Foreign Language, and Civic Education. The overall aim of the project was to use international tests in order to relate student achievement and attitudes to instructional, social, and economic factors, and from the results to establish generalizations of value to policy makers worldwide. Contained here are three Civics cognitive tests for population I, II, IV. Population I consists of students aged 10 to 11 years; population II, 14 to 15 years; and population IV, students enrolled in the final year of pre-university training. (RC)

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IEA SIX-SUBJECT SURVEY INSTRUMENTS

The basic procedures to be followed in the main testing of the IEA Six-Subject Survey were set out in a series of manuals:

Stage 2 IEA/M1 Manual for National Centers
IEA/M2 Manual for School Coordinators
IEA/M3 Manual for Test Administrators

Stage 3 IEA/M1/Stage 3 Manual for National Centers
IEA/M2/Stage 3 Manual for School Coordinators
IEA/M3/Stage 3 Manual for Test Administrators

These manuals are available from ERIC Clearinghouse.

The following extracts from these manuals have been appended to this particular IEA instrument to provide researchers with the minimum necessary test instruction information (e.g., such things as the instructions on the practice items and the warnings concerning the amount of time left for the test have been omitted here). For full details, please consult the appropriate manuals.

The Data Bank Instrument Number which appears below is a new number, assigned since the instruments were administered for the purpose of easily linking items in the instruments with the resultant variables in the Data Bank holdings. Each such variable is named in the codebook using the new instrument number and (usually) the number of the item within the instrument from which the variable is derived. The key to the new instrument numbers is as follows:

1: Type of Instrument

B = Examination (student)
Q = Questionnaire (student)
T = Teacher questionnaire
S = School questionnaire

2: Student Population

1 = I
2 = II
3 = III
4 = IV
5 = I and II
6 = II and IV
7 = I, II and IV
8 = I and IV
9 = IV Specialist
N = NA: Teacher or School questionnaire

3: Subject

S = Science
R = Reading Comprehension
L = Literature
M = Mother Tongue (Reading Comprehension and Literature)
E = English as a Foreign Language
F = French as a Foreign Language
C = Civic Education
2 = All Stage 2 Subjects
3 = All Stage 3 Subjects
5 = All Stage 2 and Stage 3 Subjects

4-5: Instrument Within Type

One or two characters used when necessary to uniquely identify each instrument when there is more than one instrument of the same type.

Instrument Name Civics Cognitive Test

Data Bank Instrument Number EIC

TM 004 156

IEA/MI/Stage 3
Pop I, p. 2-3

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by five possible answers. You are to decide which one of those answers is best.

Mark your answer by putting a tick (✓) in the appropriate space on the test booklet. If you want to change an answer, be sure to erase the old mark completely. You will have 35 minutes* to answer the 40 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you know the answer. If you are unsure of the answer, simply leave it blank. You must mark your answer by putting a tick next to the answer you have chosen. Now we are ready to begin. Try to answer every question, but do not spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult go on to the next one. Remember that no-one is expected to get all the answers right. Just do your best.

*IEA/MI/Stage 3
p. 60

A national center may give more time (an extra 15 minutes) if this is necessary.

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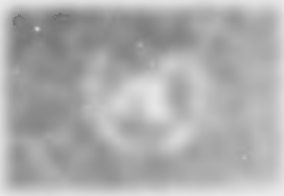

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40. Which of these is the most reasonable way for two countries to settle an argument between them?

A. to declare war on each other ____
B. to send all foreigners home ____
C. to ask a strong country to decide who is right ____
D. to reach agreement after discussion ____
E. to ask the International Red Cross (Crescent) organization for help ____

41. Which of the following practices in election campaigns is illegal?

A. to suggest that your opponent has wrong ideas ____
B. to pay people to vote for you ____
C. to promise to represent interests of a particular group ____
D. to use some of your own money to pay for your own campaign ____
E. to promise to try to change a certain law ____

ERIC

CIVIC EDUCATION BULLETIN

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ACCOMPANYING NOTES

This Bulletin contains Civic Education instruments for Populations I, II, and IV. The instruments are contained in three booklets for each population. The first booklet consists of two sections, Cognitive and How Society Works. The second is Affective Scales and the third is the Background Questionnaire. The number on the front of each booklet corresponds to its place in the sequence of testing. Although there is a different set of booklets for each population, the same set of answer cards will be used by all. Manual 1 gives specific information about testing sessions.

Each population has a different version of the Cognitive section, but the remaining instruments are the same for all populations.

Population I will mark their answers directly in the test booklet for all parts of the instruments since no MRC cards will be used for this population. The Cognitive sections for Populations II and IV have been prepared for MRC cards. Other tests are not in MRC card format, but if the National Center wishes to use MRC cards for Populations II and IV for these tests, it can do so by making the following changes:

Converting How Society Works, Affective Scales and Background Questionnaire to MRC Card Form

Directions to students for marking their answers

The second paragraph of the directions at the front of each test should read:

> "Mark your answer by blackening the appropriate space on your answer card. If you want to change an answer, be sure to erase the old mark completely."

Answer choices

The choices the student is given from which to select his answers must be lettered A, B, C, etc. to correspond to ovals on an answer card. This will often necessitate a change in the directions before a set of items. For example, the directions for the first set of questions in the Background Questionnaire would read as follows if the students were using MRC cards to answer:

> "What kind of films or programs do you like to see? Here are different sorts of programs and films. If you would like to see it, blacken in the oval marked A on your answer card. If you would not mind whether you saw it or not, choose B. If you would not like to see it, choose C."

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The questions would then read as follows:

	I would like to see it	I would not mind whether I saw it or not	I would not like to see it
1. Cowboys and Westerns ..	A	B	C
2. The work of artists and sculptors	A	B	C
3. Current events	A	B	C

The order of questions and the sequence of answers must, of course, not be changed.

Semantic differential items

The format for the semantic differential items in the Affective Scales (pages 2, 3, and 4) will also need to be changed if MRC cards are used. Page 2, which explains how to answer the items, should read as follows:

"Here are some words and sentences which have been used by different people to describe the way they think about your Local Council (substitute national phrasing to indicate municipal government). Each time we give you two words with opposite meanings and letters in between. For example:

Friendly: A B C D E :Unfriendly

We want to know your opinion about your Local Council. If you think that your Local Council is very friendly, blacken in the oval on your answer card marked A, since A is closest to 'Friendly'. If you think your Local Council is very unfriendly, blacken in the oval marked E, since E is closest to 'Unfriendly'. If you don't know, blacken in the oval marked C. If you think your Local Council is friendly, but not so very friendly, choose B, and if you think it is unfriendly, but no very unfriendly, blacken in D.

Now turn over to the next page. Read through each statement, then mark your answer card to show how you think about your Local Council.

13

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Accompanying Notes to Cognitive Tests

Population I - IEA/CIV/I/COG

Question

2. In Germany, a synonym for "patriotism" may be necessary, e.g., national loyalty or identity.

13. "Government" (both central and local) may need further qualification and/or defining in Germany.

36. "Traditions" can be omitted if necessary and only the words "practices" and "laws" used.

38. "Executive officer" may cause difficulty in translation. Convey sense of a club or school organization's board of directors, governing council, and so forth.

The basic procedures to be followed in the main testing of the IEA Six-Subject Survey were set out in a series of manuals:

Stage 2 IEA/NC Manual for National Centers
IEA/SC Manual for School Coordinators
IEA/TA Manual for Test Administrators

Stage 3 IEA/NC/Stage 3 Manual for National Centers
IEA/SC/Stage 3 Manual for School Coordinators
IEA/TA/Stage 3 Manual for Test Administrators

These manuals are available from ERIC Clearinghouse.

The following extracts from these manuals have been appended to this particular IEA instrument to provide researchers with the minimum necessary test instruction information (e.g., such things as the instructions on the practice items and the warnings concerning the amount of time left for the test have been omitted here). For full details, please consult the appropriate manuals.

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5 = I and II
6 = II and IV
7 = I, II and IV
8 = I and IV
9 = IV Specialist
B = EA: Teacher or School questionnaire

3: Subject

S = Science
R = Reading Comprehension
L = Literature
M = Mother Tongue (Reading Comprehension and Literature)
E = English as a Foreign Language
F = French as a Foreign Language
C = Civic Education
2 = All Stage 2 Subjects
3 = All Stage 3 Subjects
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4-5: Instrument Within Type

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Instrument Name Civics Cognitive Test

Data Bank Instrument Number TS2

Test Directions 1
Page 11a p. 1/1

First we are going to do a test to see what you know about how our cells work and its similarities with the rest of the world. Look at the directions on the front of Booklet 1B and follow along silently as I read them aloud.

Each of the questions or incomplete statements in this test is followed by five possible answers. You are to decide which one of these answers is best.

Mark your answer by blackening in the appropriate space on the answer card. If you want to change an answer, be sure to erase the old mark completely. You will have 15 minutes to answer the 57 questions in this test. This is NOT a test on which you will be graded. Therefore, do NOT guess at any answer unless you are fairly sure that you have the answer. If you are unsure of the answer simply leave it blank.

Part one not marked for each question. If you change your mind about an answer, be sure to erase the first mark completely. Do NOT spend too much time on any one question. If a question seems too difficult, go on to the next one.

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38. Which of the following statements about individual freedom in a democracy is most accurate?

A. The free man can do anything he wants.
B. Liberty consists in asserting oneself without taking others into account.
C. There is no limit to the liberty of the citizens in a democratic society.
D. A person's freedom ends at the point where society says it may start hurting other people.
E. The poor and the illiterate have individual freedom but no responsibility.

39. Parliamentary government means that:

A. the leaders of the government are selected from the leading party or parties in parliament.
B. the system of government is based upon limited or restricted right to vote.
C. most important parliamentary decisions are prepared following consultation among all the parties.
D. parliament is divided into two chambers.
E. no more than two parties are represented in parliament.

40. Other things being equal, higher prices for goods in short supply are more likely to result if people:

A. save more of their money.
B. try to buy the goods which are in short supply.
C. import cheaper goods in general.
D. export more goods in general.
E. produce more of the goods which are in short supply.

41. Your national government obtains the largest portion of its revenue from which of the following tax sources?

A. personal income taxes
B. corporation taxes
C. sales taxes
D. tobacco and liquor (excise) taxes
E. customs duties (tariffs)

42. Which of the following most fully defines the meaning of the word citizen?

A. He actively works in politics.
B. He obeys the laws of the nation in which he lives.
C. He pays taxes in the nation in which he lives.
D. He has certain rights and responsibilities in his nation.
E. He is literate.

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43. If there were a high protective tariff in Japan upon Swiss watches, who would most directly benefit?

A. Swiss watchmakers
B. Japanese citizens who buy Swiss watches
C. Japanese customs officials
D. Japanese watchmakers
E. The Swiss government

44. Today national laws prohibit children from working in certain jobs before a certain age. Of the following which is a major argument for these laws?

A. to make adults earn enough to support their families
B. to give children an opportunity to learn and protect them from harm
C. to avoid the production of inferior goods
D. to follow the children's desire to stay in school rather than going to work
E. to free the children from difficulties of learning the necessary techniques of labor.

45. Which of the following constitutes the clearest violation of civil liberties in a democratic political system?

A. An armed policeman in uniform enters a place of worship during a service.
B. A policeman breaks up a private meeting where people are criticizing government policies.
C. A policeman arrests members of a group who have plotted an armed uprising against the government.
D. A government official sues a columnist who criticized him in a newspaper article.
E. A person carrying an unregistered revolver is arrested and fined.

46. In relation to the achievements of the United Nations to date, it would be most correct to say that:

A. nothing of lasting importance has been achieved.
B. there has been more progress in settling major political disputes than in promoting economic and social co-operation.
C. most progress has been made in bringing about universal disarmament.
D. there has been more progress in the work of the specialized agencies than in settling major political disputes.
E. all of its major goals were achieved long ago.

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47. Why is it that in many Western democratic political systems, interest and pressure groups rarely evolve into major political parties?

A. They prefer to work in private.
B. They could not win an election without broadening their structure and function.
C. Their leaders realize that it is against the national interest for such groups to control the government.
D. Their leaders fear that members who gain political office will work against the interests of the group.
E. They are prevented from doing so by strict regulatory legislation.

STOP

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

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> "What kind of films or programs do you like to see? Here are different sorts of programs and films. If you would like to see it, blacken in the oval marked A on your answer card. If you would not mind whether you saw it or not, choose B. If you would not like to see it, choose C."

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	I would like to see it	I would not mind whether I saw it or not	I would not like to see it
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The order of questions and the sequence of answers must, of course, not be changed.

Semantic differential items

The format for the semantic differential items in the Affective Scales (pages 2, 3, and 4) will also need to be changed if MRC cards are used. Page 2, which explains how to answer the items, should read as follows:

"Here are some words and sentences which have been used by different people to describe the way they think about your Local Council (substitute national phrasing to indicate municipal government). Each time we give you two words with opposite meanings and letters in between. For example:

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Now turn over to the next page. Read through each statement, then mark your answer card to show how you think about your Local Council.

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Accompanying Notes to Cognition Tests

Population I - Translations

Question

2. In Germany, a synonym for "patriotism" may be necessary, e.g., national loyalty or identity.

13. "Government" (both central and local) may need further qualification and/or defining in Germany.

36. "Traditions" can be omitted if necessary and only the words "practices" and "laws" used.

38. "Executive offices" may cause difficulty in translation. Convey sense of a club or school organization's board of directors, governing council, and so forth.

Population II - Translations

Question

1. See note for item 2 above.

[illegible]

The basic procedures to be followed in the data coding of the IEA Six-Subject Survey were set out in a series of manuals:

Stage 2	IEA/SS	Manual for National Centers
	IEA/SS	Manual for School Coordinators
	IEA/SS	Manual for Test Administrators
Stage 1	IEA/SS/Stage 1	Manual for National Centers
	IEA/SS/Stage 1	Manual for School Coordinators
	IEA/SS/Stage 1	Manual for Test Administrators

These manuals are available from SWIC (Cambridge).

The following extracts from these manuals have been expanded in this particular IEA instrument to provide researchers with the coded answers for particular questions (e.g., each village or the institutions in the practice tests and the markings representing the extent of time left for the test were not coded). For full details, please consult the appropriate manuals.

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- 6 = Examination (student)
- 4 = Questionnaire (student)
- 7 = Teacher questionnaire
- 5 = School questionnaire

2- Student Population

1 = I	6 = II and IV
2 = II	7 = I, II and IV
3 = III	8 = I and IV
4 = IV	9 = IV Specialist
5 = I and II	0 = Ed. Teacher or School questionnaire

3- Subject

- 1 = Science
- 2 = Reading Comprehension
- 3 = Literature
- 4 = Written Tongue (Reading Comprehension and Literature)
- 5 = English as a Foreign Language
- 6 = French as a Foreign Language
- 7 = Civic Education
- 8 = All Stage 2 Subjects
- 9 = All Stage 1 Subjects
- 0 = All Stage 2 and Stage 1 Subjects

4-5 Instrument Within Type

One or two characters used when necessary to uniquely identify each instrument when there is more than one instrument of the same type.

Instrument Name: Civics Cognitive Test

Data Bank Instrument Number: 6C

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

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23. Which of the following statements about individual freedom in a democracy is most accurate?

A. The free man can do anything he wants.
B. Liberty consists in asserting oneself without taking others into account.
C. There is no limit to the liberty of the citizens in a democratic society.
D. A person's freedom ends at the point where society says it may start hurting other people.
E. The poor and the illiterate have individual freedom but no responsibility.

24. Which of the following ideas is NOT in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights?

A. Everyone has the right to freedom and personal security.
B. No one may be forced to join an organization.
C. No one may be arrested, imprisoned or forced to leave his country without good reason.
D. Everyone has the right, if his family is in danger, to disobey national laws.
E. Everyone has the right to equal pay for the same work.

25. Which of the following statements about solving social problems is most accurate?

A. Every nation has completely different problems.
B. Most problems will be solved whether or not one does anything about them.
C. Since social change is always taking place, new problems constantly arise and require new solutions.
D. Mankind's basic problem has been how to rise above material well-being.
E. Mankind has succeeded in solving almost all of its basic economic, social and political problems.

26. Which of the following statements are correct?

I. Citizens automatically become members of the established churches in their nation of birth.
II. Persons are citizens of the nation in which they are born regardless of their parents' citizenship.
III. Citizens legally owe allegiance to their government.
IV. All citizens are expected to obey the laws of their country as well as enjoying certain freedoms.

A. I and II only
B. II and III only
C. III and IV only
D. II, III and IV only
E. I, II, III and IV

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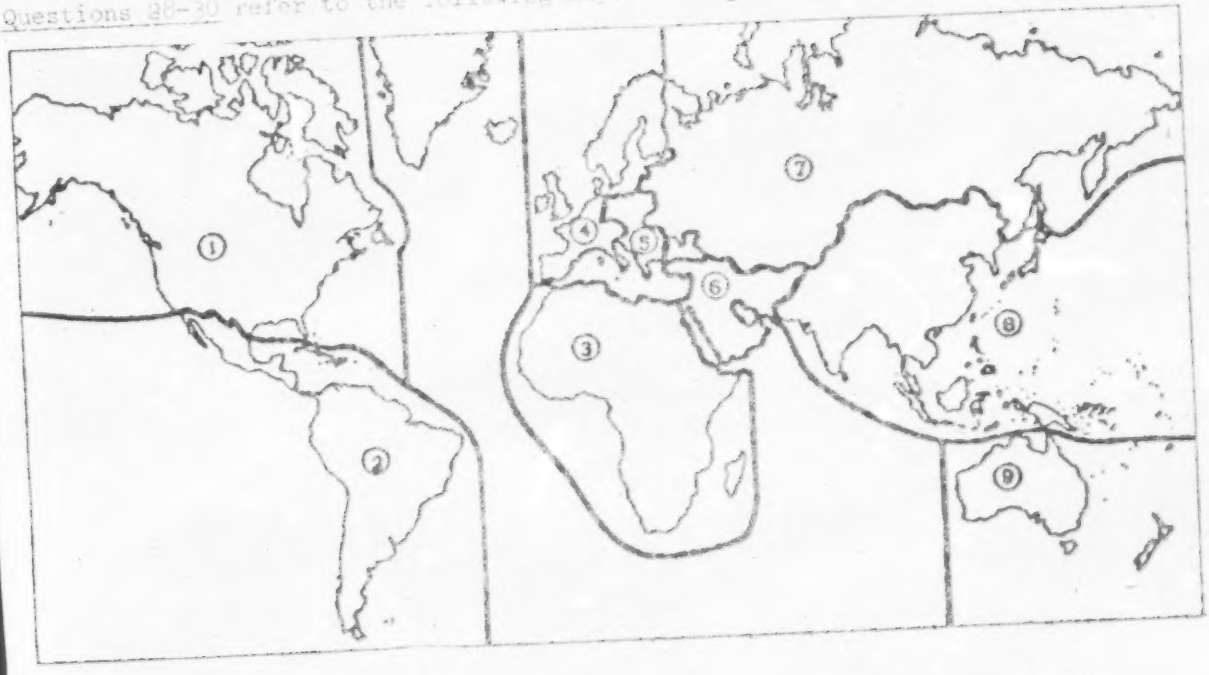
27. If it were true that nationalism is a cultural rather than a "natural" phenomenon, which of the following statements would also be true?

A. Nationalism is not an inherent part of every human culture.
B. Nationalism is an permanent as the boundaries of a nation.
C. A person's nationalistic feelings cannot be changed.
D. Modern technology has not modified nationalism.
E. The existence of several languages prevents the development of a world government.

Questions 28-30 refer to the following map.



28. The two most populous, yet economically underdeveloped nations of the world are located in area:

A. 2.
B. 3.
C. 6.
D. 7.
E. 8.

29. Most of the nations forming the Warsaw Pact are located in area:

A. 1.
B. 5.
C. 6.
D. 7.
E. 8.

30. Most of the new members joining the United Nations since 1955 have come from areas:

A. 2 and 4.
B. 3 and 6.
C. 4 and 5.
D. 5 and 6.
E. 7 and 8.

E4C

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31. Which of the following is/are usually found in the Constitution of a nation?

I. a list of the current leaders of government
II. the eligibility requirements for those who may sit in the legislature
III. the names of the major political parties
IV. the civil rights and liberties of citizens

A. II only
B. IV only
C. II and III only
D. II and IV only
E. I, II, III and IV

32. In relation to the achievements of the United Nations to date, it would be most correct to say that:

A. nothing of lasting importance has been achieved.
B. there has been more progress in settling major political disputes than in promoting economic and social co-operation.
C. most progress has been made in bringing about universal disarmament.
D. there has been more progress in the work of the specialized agencies than in settling major political disputes.
E. all of its major goals were achieved long ago.

33. The United States and the Soviet Union were in agreement on an initial course of action in which of the following instances?

I. the British, Israeli, and French invasion of Egypt (1956)
II. the Korean War (1950)
III. the Hungarian and Polish revolts (1956)
IV. United Nations intervention in the Congo (1960)

A. I and II only
B. I and IV only
C. III and IV only
D. II and III only
E. I, II, III and IV

34. Which of the following are characteristic of most of the world's underdeveloped nations?

I. a predominantly urban population
II. predominance of local small scale and household economy rather than a national economic system
III. a subsistence economy
IV. traditional and modern social customs and economic practices exist side by side

A. I and II only
B. I and III only
C. II and III only
D. III and IV only
E. II, III and IV only

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35. A major purpose of a labor (trade) union is to:

A. maximize a tax system for workers
B. bring production to the highest possible level
C. further the rights and interests of workers
D. defend the rights and interests of employers
E. encourage workers to learn about people of other nations

36. When a government levies taxes and then spends its money, which of the following?

I. reduces private consumption
II. reduces total consumption level
III. influences the pattern of consumption
IV. increases public consumption

A. I and II only
B. I and IV only
C. II and IV only
D. I, III and IV only
E. I, II, III and IV

37. Which of the following would suffer most from the effects of inflation in a highly industrialized economy?

A. a salesman whose basic pay is tied to a cost of living index
B. a retired public servant living on a fixed income
C. a factory worker who belongs to a strong trade (labor) union
D. an executive secretary in a large business office
E. a professional person such as a physician or lawyer

38. If you were conducting research upon a social problem, in which order would you carry out the following steps?

I. research for the evidence
II. formulation of the hypotheses
III. preparation of the solution
IV. analysis of the evidence
V. definition of the problem

A. I, II, IV, III, V
B. II, I, IV, III, V
C. III, I, IV, II, V
D. V, II, I, IV, III
E. V, III, I, II, IV

39. Parliamentary government means that:

A. the leaders of the government are selected from the leading party or parties in parliament.
B. the system of government is based upon limited or restricted rights to vote.
C. most important parliamentary decisions are prepared following consultation among all party parties.
D. parliament is divided into two chambers.
E. no more than two parties are represented in parliament.

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[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[redacted]

[illegible]

The questions would then read as follows:

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1. [illegible]	0	0	0
2. [illegible]	0	0	0
3. [illegible]	0	0	0

[illegible]

[illegible]

The format of the magnetic differential items in the following Section Layout 5, 1, and 12 will also work to be changed in the words and used. Page 12, which duplicate him to answer the [illegible] read as follows:

"Have you ever made goods and [illegible] which have been sold by different people to [illegible]? Are you that those which your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]